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Item 2 (c) of Plenary Session
Item 3 (b) of provisional agenda of Working Group I

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS:

MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT
(Section II, Chapter 5 of Agenda 21)

Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference

INTRODUCTION

1. Mountains are an important source of water, energy and biological diversity. Furthermore they are a source of key resources such as water, minerals, forest products, agricultural products and recreation. As a major ecosystem representing the complex and interrelated ecology of our planet, mountain environments are essential to the survival of the global ecosystem. Mountain ecosystems are however, rapidly changing. They are susceptible to accelerated soil erosion, landslides and rapid loss of habitat and genetic diversity. On the human side, there is widespread poverty among mountain

inhabitants and loss of indigenous knowledge. As a result, most global mountain areas are experiencing environmental degradation. Hence, the proper management of mountain resources and socio-economic development of the people deserves immediate action.

2. About 10 per cent of the world's population depends on mountain resources. A much larger percentage draws on other mountain resources, including especially water.

3. Recognizing the interplay of ecological and developmental factors, the Preparatory Committee in its third session requested the Secretary-General of UNCED to further elaborate the problem of fragile ecosystems and develop separate programs with regard to all the mountains of the world (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/L.34/Rev.1). In view of this decision two programme areas are proposed as follows:

A. Generating and Strengthening Knowledge about Mountain Ecosystems

B. Promoting Integrated Watershed Development and Alternative Livelihood Opportunities

PROGRAMME AREAS

A. GENERATING AND STRENGTHENING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS

Basis for action

4. Mountains are highly vulnerable to human and natural ecological imbalance. Specific information on the ecology, natural resource potential and socio-economic activities is essential. Mountain and hillside areas hold a rich variety of ecological systems. Because of the vertical dimensions, mountains create gradients of temperature, precipitation and insolation. A given mountain slope may include several climatic regimes such as tropics, subtropics, temperate, and alpine each of which represent microcosms of larger habitat diversity. There is, however, a lack of knowledge of mountain ecosystems. The creation, therefore, of a global mountain database is vital for launching programs that would contribute to sustainable development of mountain ecosystems.

Objectives

5. By 2000, undertake a global survey of crop, plant and animal genetic resources of mountain ecosystems.

6. Generate global and area-specific database and information systems to facilitate the environmental assessment of mountain ecosystems.

7. Improve and build the existing ecological knowledge base regarding technologies and agricultural and conservation practices in the mountain regions of the world.

8. Create and strengthen an effective communications network and information clearing house for existing organizations concerned with mountains issues.

Activities

Management related:

9. National governments should:

a. Strengthen existing institutions at national and regional levels to generate a multidisciplinary ecological knowledge base on mountain ecosystems.

b. Promote national policies that would provide incentives for the use and transfer of environmentally friendly technologies as well as farming and conservation practices.

c. ** (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para. 14a)< Build up the knowledge base by creating mechanisms for cooperation and information exchange among national and regional institutions working on fragile ecosystems.>**

d. Encourage policies that would provide incentives to farmers and local people to undertake conservation measures.

Data and Information:

10. National governments should:

a. Establish meteorological and hydrological monitoring stations that would encompass the climatic diversity of various mountain regions of the world.

b. Build an inventory of crop, plant and animal genetic resources, giving priority to those under threat of extinction. Genetic resources should be protected in situ by establishing protected areas and improving traditional farming and animal husbandry activities.

c. Identify hazardous areas that are most vulnerable to erosion, floods and land slides as well as those with little potential for agricultural development.

d. Develop databases on the land cover characteristics, particularly forest cover, and on the use of local forest products in mountain ecosystems.

International and Regional Cooperation:

11. National governments and intergovernmental organizations should:

a. Coordinate international cooperation and facilitate an exchange of information and experience among United Nations agencies, the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and regional organizations, national governments, research institutions and NGOs working on mountain development.

b. Encourage international networking of people's initiatives and the activities of international and local NGOs working on mountain development such as the International Mountain Society (IMS), Woodland Mountain Institutes (WMI) and the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) as well as support them in exchange of information and experience.

Means of Implementation

Financing and Cost Evaluation:

12. The total cost required to implement this programme area is about US$ 330 million a year, while the average annual financing required from international sources is about US$ 50 million. This includes US$ 40 million for technical cooperation and US$ 10 million for strengthening of international institutions, particularly that of UNESCO, World Conservation Union (IUCN), International Mountain Society (IMS), Woodland Mountain Institutes (WMI) and the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) ICIMOD.

Scientific and Technological Means:

13. National governments with the appropriate international and regional agencies should **(A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para. 14j)‹ Strengthen of scientific research and technological development programs including diffusion through national and regional institutions in this field›** (particularly in meteorology, hydrology, forestry, soil sciences and plant sciences).

Human Resource Development:

14. National governments should:

a. Launch training and extension programs in environmentally appropriate technologies and practices that would be suitable to mountain ecosystems.

b. Support higher education through fellowships and research grants for environmental studies in mountains and hill areas, particularly for candidates from indigenous mountain populations.

Capacity Building:

15. National governments should **(A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para. 14e)< Build up national and regional institutional bases that could carry research, training and dissemination of information on the sustainable development of the economies of fragile ecosystems.>**

B. PROMOTING INTEGRATED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

Basis for action

16. Nearly half of the world's population is affected in varicus ways by mountain ecology and the degradation of watershed areas. About 10 per cent of the Earth's population live in mountain areas with higher slopes while about 40 per cent occupy the adjacent medium- and lower-watershed areas. There are serious problems of ecological deterioration in these watershed areas. For example, the hillside areas of the Andean countries of South America a large portion of the farming population is now faced with a rapid deterioration of land resources. Similarly, the mountain and upland areas of the Himalayas, South-East Asia and East and Central Africa, which make vital contributions to agricultural production, are threatened by cultivation of marginal lands due to expanding population. In many areas this is accompanied by excessive livestock grazing, deforestation and loss of biomass cover.

17. Soil erosion can have a devastating impact on the vast numbers of rural people who depend on rainfed agriculture in the mountain and hillside areas. Poverty, including unemployment, poor health and bad sanitation are widespread. Promoting integrated watershed development programmes through effective participation of local people is a key to preventing further ecological imbalance. An integrated approach is needed for conserving, upgrading, and using the natural resource base of land, water, plant, animal and human resources. In addition, promoting alternative livelihood opportunities, particularly through development of employment schemes which increase the productive base, will have a significant role in improving the standard of living among the large rural population living in mountain ecosystems.

Objectives

18. By 2000, develop appropriate land use systems for both arable and non-arable land in mountain fed watershed areas to prevent soil erosion, increase biomass production and maintain the ecological balance.

19. Promote an alternative livelihood system through income generating activities and improvement in infrastructure and social services.

20. Develop technical and institutional arrangements for affected countries to mitigate the effects of natural disasters through hazard prevention measures, risk zoning, early warning systems, evacuation plans and emergency supplies.

Activities

Management related:

21. National governments should:

a. Establish task forces or watershed development committees, complementing existing institutions, to bring together integrated services to support local initiatives in animal husbandry, forestry, horticulture, and rural development at all administrative levels.

b. Enhance decentralized decision-making in the management of local resources through appropriate legislation.

c. Support NGOs assisting local organization and communities in the preparation of projects that would enhance participatory development of local people.

d. Derived from **(A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para. 14d)< Provide mechanisms to preserve threatened areas that could protect wildlife, conserve biological diversity, or serve as national parks.>**

e. Develop national policies that would provide incentives to farmers and local people to undertake conservation measures as well as to use environmentally friendly technologies.

f. Undertake income generating activities in cottage and agro-processing industries, such as the cultivation and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants.

Data and Information:

22. National governments should:

a. Establish monitoring and evaluation capacities at the national, state or provincial level to generate information for daily operations as well as to assess the environmental and socio-economic impacts of projects.

b. Generate data on alternative livelihoods and diversified production systems at the village level on annual and tree crops, livestock, poultry, beekeeping, fisheries, village industries, markets, transport and income earning opportunities taking fully into account the role of women and integrating them into the planning and implementation process.

International and Regional Cooperation:

23. National governments, international agencies and regional organizations should:

a. Strengthen the role of appropriate international research and training institutes of the consultative group on International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR) and the International Board for Soil Research and Management (IBSRAM) as well as regional research centers such as the Woodlands Mountain Institute and ICIMOD to undertake applied research relevant to watershed development.

b. Promote regional cooperation and exchange of data and information among countries sharing the same mountain ranges and river basins, particularly among those affected by mountain disasters and floods.

c. Establish partnerships with NGOs working in watershed development.

Means of implementation

Financial and Cost Evaluation:

24. Total funding required to implement this programme area is about US$ 13,000 million a year, mostly from national local and private sources. Of the US$ 13,000 million about US$ 1,900 million would be needed from international sources. About US$ 1,700 million would be related to development and about US$ 170 million could be ascribed to global environmental issues. About US$ 30 million is needed for strengthening the capacity of international institutions in particular those involved in watershed development such as UNDP, FAO, the World Bank.

25. Financing for the promotion of alternative livelihoods in mountain ecosystems should be viewed as part of a country's anti-poverty or alternative livelihoods programme which is also discussed in the chapters on Combating Poverty and Meeting Basic Needs and Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development.

Scientific and Technical Means:

26. National governments and local communities with the cooperation of appropriate United Nations agencies as well as international and national research centres should:

a. ** (A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para. 14g)< Consider undertaking pilot projects that combine environmental protection and development functions with particular emphasis on some of the traditional environmental management practices/systems that have good environmental impact.>**

b. Generate technologies for specific watershed and farm conditions through a participatory approach involving local men and women, researchers and extension agents who will carry out experiments and trials on farm conditions.

c. Promote technologies of vegetative conservation measures for erosion prevention, in situ moisture management, improved cropping technology, fodder production and agroforestry which are low cost, simple and easily adopted by local people.

Human Resource Development:

27. National governments and local communities should:

a. Promote a multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral approach in training and dissemination of knowledge to local people on wide-ranging issues such as household production systems, conservation and utilization of arable and non-arable land, treatment of drainage lines and recharging of groundwater, livestock management, fisheries, agroforestry, and horticulture.

b. **(A/CONF.151/PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para. 14f)< Develop human resources by providing access to education, health, energy, and infrastructure.>**

c. Promote local awareness and preparedness for disaster prevention and mitigation combined with the latest available technology for early warning and forecasting.

Capacity Building:

28. National governments with the support of the international community should develop and strengthen national centres for watershed management to encourage a comprehensive approach to the environmental, socio-economic, technological, legislative, financial and administrative aspects and provide support to policy makers, administrators, field staff, and farmers for watershed development.

29. The private sector and local communities in cooperation with national governments should promote local infrastructure development, including organization of local and communication networks, mini- or micro-hydel development to support cottage industries, and access to markets.

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PREPARATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/228 AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS: CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

LAND RESOURCES

Promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development
(Section II, Chapter 6 of Agenda 21)

Report of the Secretary General of the Conference

INTRODUCTION

1. By the year 2025, 83 per cent of the expected global population of 8.5 billion will be li ng in developing countries. Yet the capacity of available resources and technologies to satisfy the demands of this growing population for food and other agricultural commodities remains uncertain. **(A/Conf.151/PC/61/para 22)< Agriculture has to meet this challenge, mainly by increasing the production on land already in use, and by avoiding further encroachment on land that is only marginally suitable.>**

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2. The Secretary General of the Conference in A/Conf.151/PC/61 presented the Den Bosch Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development at the Third Preparatory Committee in compliance with the request of the Second Preparatory Committee meeting. There was general agreement on the list of programme areas contained in Options for Agenda 21 in Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (A/Conf.151/PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1).

3. Major adjustments are needed in agricultural, environmental and macroeconomic policy, at both national and international levels, in developed as well as developing countries, to create the conditions for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD). The major objective of SARD is to increase food production and food security. This will involve ensuring an appropriate balance between self-sufficiency and production for markets; employment and income generation to alleviate poverty; and natural resource management and environmental protection.

4. The priority must be on maintaining and improving the capacity of the higner potential agricultural lands to support an expanding population. However, conserving and rehabilitating the natural resources on lower potential lands in order to maintain sustainable man/land ratios is also necessary. The main tools of SARD are policy and agrarian reform, participation, income diversification, land conservation and improved management of inputs. The success of SARD will depend largely on the support and participation of rural people, national governments, the private sector and international cooperation, including technical and scientific cooperation.

5. A list of the programme areas is as follows:

A. Sector Policy Review, Planning and Programming with Emphasis on Food Security

B. Ensuring People's Participation and Promoting Human Resources Development

C. Improving Farm Production and Farming Systems through Diversification of Farm and Non-farm Employment and Infrastructure Development

D. Land Resources Planning for Agriculture

E. Land Conservation and Rehabilitation

F. Water for Sustainable Food Production and Rural Development

G. Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Sustainable Agriculture

H. Conservation and Utilization of Animal Genetic Resources for Agriculture

I. Integrated Pest Management in Agriculture

J. Sustainable Plant Nutrition to Increase food Production

K. Rural Energy Transition to Enhance Productivity

PROGRAMME AREAS

A. SECTOR POLICY REVIEW, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING WITH EMPHASIS ON FOOD SECURITY

Basis for Action

6. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para. 28)< There is a need to integrate sustainable development considerations with agricultural policy analysis and planning in all countries, particularly in developing countries. The recommendations should contribute directly to development of realistic and operational medium- to long-term plans and programmes, and thus to concrete actions. Support to and monitoring of implementation should follow.>**

7. The absence of a coherent national policy framework for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) is widespread and is not limited to the developing countries. In particular the economies in transition from planned to market oriented systems need such a framework to incorporate environmental considerations into economic activities, including agriculture. All countries need to assess comprehensively the impacts of such policies on food and agriculture sector performance, on food security, rural welfare and international trading relations as a means for identifying appropriate offsetting measures. The major thrust of food security in this case is to bring a substantial improvement in agricultural production and the alleviation of poverty and improvement of the quality of life of the rural population.

8. Sound policy decisions pertaining to international trade and capital flows also necessitate action to overcome: a) a lack of awareness of the environmental costs incurred by sectoral and macroeconomic policies and hence their threat to sustainability; b) insufficient skills and experience in incorporating issues of sustainability into policies and programmes; c) inadequacy of tools of analysis and monitoring.1/

Objectives

9. By 1995, initiate a programme to integrate environmental and sustainable development with policy analysis for the food and agriculture sector and relevant macro-economic policy analysis, formulation and implementation.

10. By 1998, develop operational sectoral plans, programmes and policy measures, including programmes and measures to enhance food production and food security.

11. By 2005, enhance the capability of developing countries, and particularly the least developed ones, to manage policy, programming and planning activities themselves.

Activities

Management:

12. National governments should:

a. Carry out national policy reviews related to food security including adequate levels and stability of food supply and access to food by all households.

b. Review national agricultural policy in relation to foreign trade, exchange rate policies and agricultural subsidies and taxes.

c. Implement policies to influence land tenure and property rights.

d. Consider demographic trends and identify critical areas for agricultural production.

e. Formulate, introduce and monitor policies, laws and regulations, leading to sustainable agricultural and rural development and improved food security; and the development and transfer of appropriate farm technologies, including where appropriate low-input sustainable agricultural (LISA) systems.

f. Support national and regional early warning systems through Food Security Assistance Schemes that monitor food supply/demand and factors affecting household access to food.

Data and Information:

13. National governments should:

a. Expand and improve the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture.

b. Undertake surveys and research to establish baseline information on the status of natural resources relating to food and agriculture production and planning in order to assess the impacts of various uses on these resources, and develop methodologies and tools of analysis, such as environmental accounting.

International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination:

14. United Nations agencies such as FAO, the World Bank, IFAD and regional organizations and bilateral donor agencies should assume a role in working with national governments in the following activities:

a. Implement integrated agricultural development and food security strategies at sub-regional level that use regional production and trade potentials to promote food security.

b. Harmonize multilateral/agricultural trade policies and integrate them with environmental policies to prevent trade protectionism, and restricted access to agricultural markets.

c. Establish national and international systems and networks for monitoring and evaluating the interaction between agriculture and the state of the environment, and exchange information on data sources, policies, and techniques and tools of analysis.

Means of Implementation

Financing and Cost Evaluation:

15. The total financing required to implement this programme area is about US$ 3,000 million per year, including international concessional financing of about US$ 450 million. This includes about US$ 430 million for accelerated development and US$ 20 million for strengthening the capacity of international institutions.

Scientific and Technological Means:

16. National Governments and appropriate international organizations and NGOs should assist farming households and communities to apply technologies related to improved food production and security, including storage, monitoring of production and distribution.

Human Resources Development:

17. National governments should:

a. Involve and train local economists, planners and analysts to initiate national and international policy reviews and develop frameworks for sustainable agriculture.

b. Establish legal measures to promote access of women to land and remove biases in their involvement in rural development.

Capacity-building:

18. National governments with the support of appropriate international and regional institutions should strengthen the ministries for agriculture, natural resources and planning.

B. ENSURING PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION AND PROMOTING HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Basis for Action

19. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para 32)< This component bridges policy and integrated resource management. The greater the degree of community control over the resources on which it relies, the greater will be the incentive for economic and human resources development. At the same time, policy instruments to reconcile long-run and short-run requirements must be set by the national government. The approaches focus on fostering self-reliance, cooperation, providing information, and supporting user-based organizations.>** **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para. 33)< Emphasis should be on management practices, building agreements for changes in resource utilization: the rights and duties associated with use of land, water and forests, the functioning of markets, prices, and the access to information, capital and inputs. This would require training and capacity building to assume greater responsibilities in sustainable development efforts.>**2/ 3/

Objectives

20. Promote greater public awareness of the role of people's participation and people's organizations, especially women's groups and small farmers, in sustainable agriculture and rural development.

21. Ensure equitable access of rural people, particularly women, land, water and forest resources, and to technologies and financing.

22. Strengthen the internal capacities of rural people's organizations and extension services, and decentralize decision-making.

Activities

Management:

23. National governments should:

a. Mobilize and strengthen agricultural extension services and rural organizations and undertake natural resource management and food security activities.

b. Review the need for measures to achieve wider access to land resources and ensure equal rights of women and other disadvantage group.

c. Assign clear titles, rights and responsibilities for land and for individuals or communities to encourage investment in land resources.

d. Develop guidelines for decentralization policies for rural development through re-organization and strengthening of rural institutions.

e. Develop policies in extension, training, pricing, input distribution, credit and taxation to ensure necessary incentives and equitable access by the poor to production-support services.

Data and Information:

24. National governments should collect and analyse information on human resources, the role of governments, local communities and NGOs in social innovation and strategies for rural development.

International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination:

25. Appropriate international agencies should reinforce their work with NGOs in collecting and disseminating information on people's participation and people's organizations, testing participatory development methods, training and education for human resource development and strengthening management structures of rural organizations.

Means of Implementation

Financing and Cost Evaluation:

26. The total financing required to implement this programme area is about US$ 4,400 million per year, including international concessional financing of about US$ 650 million. This includes US$ 640 million for accelerated development and US$ 10 million for strengthening international institutions.

Scientific and Technological Means:

27. National governments, international and regional organizations should:

a. Encourage people's participation on farm technology development and transfer, incorporating indigenous ecological knowledge and practices.

b. Launch applied research on participatory methodologies, management strategies, and local organizations.

Human Resources Development:

28. National governments should provide management and technical training to government administrators and members of resource user groups in the principles, practice and benefits of people's participation in rural development.

Capacity-building:

29. National governments should introduce management strategies and mechanisms such as accounting and audit services for rural people's organizations and institutions for human resources development; delegate administrative and financial responsibilities to local levels for decision-making, revenue-raising and expenditure.

C. IMPROVING FARM PRODUCTION SYSTEMS THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION OF FARM AND NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Basis for Action

30. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para 38)< Agriculture needs to be intensified to meet future demands for commodities and to avoid further expansion onto marginal lands and encroachment on fragile ecosystems. Increased use of external inputs and development of specialized production and farming systems tend to increase vulnerability to environmental stresses and market fluctuations. There is, therefore, a need to intensify agriculture by diversifying the production systems for maximum efficiency in the utilization of local resources while minimizing environmental and economic risks. Where intensification of farming systems is not possible, other on and off-farm employment opportunities should be identified and developed such as cottage industries, wildlife utilization, aquaculture and fisheries, non-farm activities such as light village-based manufacturing, farm commodity processing, agribusiness, recreation and tourism, etc.>**

Objectives

31. Improve farm productivity, food security, and rural incomes.

32. Develop and facilitate transfer of technologies for integrated production and farming systems including indigenous technologies and the use of biological and ecological processes, including agroforestry, aquaculture and inland fisheries.

33. Create farm and non-farm employment opportunities particularly among the poor and those living in marginal areas.

Activities

Management:

34. National governments should:

a. Disseminate to farming households integrated farm management technologies such as crop rotation, organic manuring and other techniques involving reduced use of agricultural chemicals, multiple techniques for sources of nutrients and the efficient utilization of external inputs, and enhancing techniques for waste and by-product utilization and prevention of pre- and post-harvest losses.

b. Create non-farm employment opportunities through private small-scale agro-processing units, rural service centres and related infrastructural improvements.

c. Promote rural financial networks which utilize investment capital resources raised locally.

d. Provide the essential rural infrastructure for access to agricultural inputs and services as well to national and local markets.

e. Initiate farm surveys, on-farm testing of technologies and dialogue with rural communities to identify constraints and bottlenecks and find solutions.

Data and Information:

35. National governments should:

a. Analyse the effects of technical innovations and incentives on farm-household income and well-being.

b. Initiate on-farm and off-farm programmes to collect and record indigenous knowledge.

International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination:

36. The specialized United Nations agencies such as FAO, international agricultural research centres (CGIAR) as well as regional centres should diagnose the world's major agroecosystems, their extension, ecological and socio-economic characteristics, their susceptibility to deterioration, and their productive potential. This could form the basis for technology exchange and for regional research collaboration.

Means of Implementation

Financing and Cost Evaluation:

37. The total financing required to implement this programme area is about US$ 10,000 million per year, including international concessional financing of about US$ 1,500 million. This includes US$ 10 million for strengthening international institutions and the remaining is for development.

Scientific and Technological Means:

38. National governments with the support of the International Community should strengthen research on agricultural production systems in areas with different endowments and agro-ecological zones, including comparative analysis between intensification and diversification and different levels of external and internal inputs.

Human Resources Development:

39. National governments should:

a. Promote educational and vocational training for farmers and rural communities through formal and non-formal education.

b. Launch awareness and training programmes for entrepreneurs, managers, bankers, and traders in rural servicing and small-scale agro-processing techniques.

Capacity-building:

40. National governments should:

a. Improve their organizational capacity to deal with issues related to off-farm activities and rural industry development.

b. Expand credit facilities and rural infrastructure related to processing, transportation and marketing.

D. LAND RESOURCES PLANNING FOR AGRICULTURE

Basis for Action

41. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para 45)< Inappropriate and uncontrolled land uses are a major cause of degradation and depletion of land resources. Present land use often disregards the actual potentials, carrying capacities and limitations of land resources, as well as their diversity in space. The world's population, now at 5.4 billion, is estimated to be 6.25 billion by the turn of the century. The need to increase food production to meet the expanding needs of the population will put enormous pressure on all natural resources, including land.>**

42. Poverty and malnutrition are already endemic in many regions. The destruction and degradation of agricultural and environmental resources is a major issue. Techniques for increasing production and conserving soil and water resources are already available, but are not widely or systematically applied. A systematic approach to the identification of land uses and production systems which are sustainable in each land and climate zone is needed. Including economic, social and institutional mechanisms for their implementation.[4/]

Objectives

43. Harmonize planning procedures, collect land resource data, design and establish databases, define land units, calculate their potential outputs, and select the most suitable resource uses.

44. Establish agricultural planning bodies at national, and local levels to decide priorities, channel resources, and implement programmes.

Activities

Management:

45. National governments should:

a. Establish and strengthen agricultural land use and land resource planning and management departments at national and local level.

b. Initiate district and village agricultural land resources planning, management and conservation groups to assist in problem identification, development of technical and management solutions, and project implementation.

Data and Information:

46. National governments should:

a. Collect and continuously monitor and up-date information on climate and soil factors, and on land use, vegetation cover, production systems and yields, costs and prices, and social considerations which affect agricultural land use, on a world-wide basis and for each country and region.

b. Worldwide, and on an individual country basis establish programmes to provide information, promote discussion, and encourage the formation of management groups.

International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination:

47. The appropriate United Nations agencies and regional organizations should:

a. Establish international and regional technical working groups with terms of reference and budgets to promote integrated use of land resources for agriculture, including planning, data collection and information dissemination.

b. Develop internationally agreed methodologies for establishment of databases, description of land uses, and multiple goal optimization.

Means of Implementation

Financing and Cost Evaluation:

48. The total financing required to implement this programme area is about US$ 1,700 million per year, including international concessional financing of about US$ 250 million. This includes US$ 2 million for strengthening international institutions and the remaining for development.

Scientific and Technological Means:

49. National governments should:

a. Develop databases and geographical information systems to store and display physical, social, and economic information pertaining to agriculture, and the definition of ecological zones and development areas.

b. Select combinations of land uses and production systems appropriate to land units through multiple goal optimization procedures, strengthen delivery systems and local community participation.

Human Resources Development:

50. National governments should:

a. Train professionals and planning groups at national, district, and village level through formal and informal instructional courses, travel and interaction.

b. Generate discussion at all levels on policy, development, and environmental issues related to agricultural land use and management, through media programmes, conferences, and seminars.

Capacity-building:

51. National governments with cooperation with appropriate international agencies should:

a. Establish land resources mapping and planning units at national, district, and village levels to act as focal points and links between institutions and disciplines, and between governments and people.

b. Establish or strengthen governments and international institutions with responsibility for agricultural resource survey, management, and development; rationalize and strengthen legal frameworks; and provide equipment and technical assistance.

E. LAND CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION

Basis for Action

52. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para 48)< Land degradation is the most important environmental problem affecting extensive areas of land in both developed and developing countries. The problem of soil erosion is particularly acute in developing countries while problems of salinization, waterlogging, soil pollution and loss of soil fertility are increasing in

all countries. Land degradation is serious because the productivity of huge areas of land is declining just when populations are increasing rapidly and the demand on the land to produce more food, fibre and fuel is growing. Efforts to control land degradation, particularly in developing countries, have had limited success to date. Well planned, long-term national and regional land conservation and rehabilitation programmes with strong political support and adequate funding are now needed. While land use planning and land zoning, combined with better land management, should provide long term solutions, it is urgent to arrest land degradation and launch conservation and rehabilitation programmes in the most critically affected and vulnerable areas.>**

Objectives

53. By 2000, initiate national surveys detailing the location, extent and severity of land degradation.

54. Prepare and implement comprehensive policies and programmes leading to the reclamation of degraded lands and the conservation of all areas at risk.

Activities

Management:

55. National governments should:

a. Develop and implement programmes to remove the social and economic causes of land degradation such as land tenure and agricultural pricing structures which lead to inappropriate land use management.

b. Provide incentives and resources for the participation of local communities in the planning, implementation and maintenance of their own conservation and reclamation programmes.

Data and Information:

56. National governments should:

a. Conduct surveys to assess the extent and state of each nation's land resources.

b. Establish national land resource data bases including identification of the location, extent and severity of existing land degradation as well as areas which are at risk and to evaluate the progress of the conservation and rehabilitation programmes.

c. Collect and record information on indigenous conservation and rehabilitation practices and farming systems as a basis for research and extension programmes.

International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination:

57. The appropriate United Nations agencies, regional organizations and NGOs should:

a. Develop priority conservation and rehabilitation programmes with advisory services to governments and regional organizations.

b. Establish regional and sub-regional networks for scientists and technicians to exchange experiences, develop joint programmes and spread successful technologies on land conservation and rehabilitation.

Means of Implementation

Financing and Cost Evaluation:

58. The total financing required to implement this programme area is about US$ 5,000 million per year, including international concessional financing of about US$ 800 million. This includes US$ 10 million for strengthening international institutions and the remaining for development.

Scientific and Technological Means:

59. National governments, appropriate United Nations agencies, international and national research centres should assist farming household communities to investigate and promote site specific technologies and farming systems which conserve and rehabilitate land, while increasing agricultural production, including conservation tillage agroforestry, terracing and mixed cropping.

Human Resources Development:

60. National governments should train field staff and land users in indigenous and modern techniques of conservation and rehabilitation, and establish training facilities for extension staff and land users.

Capacity-building:

61. National governments, appropriate United Nations agencies, international and national research centres should:

a. Develop and strengthen national research institutional capacity to identify and implement effective conservation and rehabilitation practices which are appropriate to the existing socio-economic physical conditions of the land users.

b. Coordinate all land conservation and rehabilitation policies, strategies and programmes with related ongoing programmes such as National Environment Action Plans, the Tropical Forestry Action Plan and National Development Programmes.

F. WATER FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

62. This programme area is included under Freshwater Resources, Programme Area F.5/

G. CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR AGRICULTURE

Basis for Action

63. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1/para 58)< Plant genetic resources for agriculture (PGRA) are an essential resource to meet future needs for food. Threats to the security of these resources are growing and efforts to conserve, develop and use genetic diversity are under-funded and under-staffed. Many existing genebanks provide inadequate security and, in some instances, the loss of plant genetic diversity in genebanks is as great as it is in the field. Therefore, there is an urgent need to strengthen global initiatives for security and sharing of the results of biotechnology derived from these genetic materials.>**

64. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1/para 59-60)<The primary objective is to safeguard the world's genetic resources while preserving them to use sustainably. This includes the development of measures to facilitate the conservation and use of plant genetic resources, networks of in situ conservation areas and use of tools such as ex situ collections, germ plasma banks, and biotechnology. Special emphasis could be placed on the building of endogenous capacity for characterization, evaluation and utilization of PGRA particularly for the minor crops and other underutilized or non- utilized species of food and agriculture, including tree species for agro-forestry. Subsequent action could be aimed at consolidation and efficient management of networks of in situ conservation areas and use of tools such as ex situ collections, germ plasma banks, and biotechnology.>**

65. Major gaps and weaknesses exist in the capacity of existing national and international mechanisms to assess, study, monitor and use plant genetic resources to increase food production. Existing institutional capacity, structures and programmes are generally inadequate and largely under-funded. There is genetic erosion of invaluable crop species. Existing diversity in crop species is not used to the extent possible for increased food production in a sustainable way.6/

Objectives

66. By 2000, complete this first regeneration and safe duplication of all existing ex situ collections on a worldwide basis.

67. By 2000, collect and study plants useful to increase food production through joint activities and training of networks of collaborating institutions.

68. By 2010, integrate PGRA into sustainable agriculture programmes worldwide.

Activities

Management:

69. National governments should:

a. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1/para.14-15)< Develop and strengthen institutional capacity, structures and programmes for conservation and use of PGRA.

b. Strengthen research in the public domain on PGRA utilization, with the objectives of sustainable agriculture and rural development in view.

c. Develop multiplication/propagation, exchange and dissemination facilities for PGRAs (seeds and planting materials), particularly in developing countries; monitoring, control and evaluation of plant introductions.>**

Data and Information:

70. National governments should:

a. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, p.15)< [Develop strategies for networks of in situ conservation areas and use of tools such as ex situ collections, germplasm banks, and biotechnology].

b. Establish ex situ base collection networks.

c. Prepare periodic State of the World Reports on PGRA.>**

d. Characterize and evaluate PGRA material collected; disseminate information to facilitate the use of PGRA collections, and assess genetic variation in collections.

International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination:

71. The appropriate United Nations agencies and regional organizations should:

a. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, p.15)< Establish a global systems for exchange, of technologies and information and early warning systems on PGRA.

b. Organize a Fourth International Conference on PGRA.

c. [Prepare a rolling global plan of action on PGRA]

d. [Develop mechanisms to realize farmers' rights] or alternatively, add [develop mechanisms on breeders' rights].

e. [Develop further legal instruments, as appropriate].>**

Means of Implementation

Financing and Cost Evaluation:

72. The total financing required to implement this programme area is about US$ 600 million per year, including international concessional financing of about US$ 300 million. This includes about US$ 10 million for strengthening international institutions and the remaining US$ 290 million divided between development and global environmental issues.

Scientific and Technological Means:

73. National governments in cooperation with the appropriate international and national research centres should:

a. Develop basic science research in areas such as plant taxonomy and phytogeography utilizing recent developments such as computer sciences, molecular genetics and in vitro cryopreservation.

b. Develop major collaborative projects between research programmes in developed and developing countries, particularly for the enhancement of poorly known/neglected crops.

c. Promote cost-effective technologies for keeping duplicate sets of ex situ collections (that can also be used by local communities).

d. Develop further conservation sciences in relation to in situ conservation and technical means to link it with ex situ conservation efforts.

Human Resources Development:

74. National governments in cooperation with the appropriate international and national research centres should:

a. Promote training programmes at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels in conservation sciences for running PGRA facilities and for the design and implementation of national programmes in PGRA.

b. Raise the awareness of agricultural extension services in order to link PGRA activities with user communities.

c. Develop training materials to promote conservation and utilization of PGRA at local level.

Capacity-building:

75. National governments should:

a. Establish national policies to provide legal status and strengthen legal aspects of PGRA, including long-term financial commitment for germplasm collections and implementation of activities in PGRA.

b. Promote the concept of farmers' rights and ensure its effective introduction.

H. CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES FOR AGRICULTURE

Basis for Action

76. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para 63)< The need for increased quantity and quality of animal products and for draught animals calls for conservation of the existing diversity of animal breeds to meet future requirements, including those for use in biotechnology. Some local animal breeds have unique attributes for adaptation, disease resistance and specific uses which, in addition to their socio-cultural value, should be preserved. These local breeds are threatened by extinction as a result of the introduction of exotic breeds and of changes in livestock production systems.>**

Objectives

77. By 1994, enumerate all breeds of livestock used in animal agriculture and begin a ten-year programme of action.

78. By 2000, establish action programmes to identify up to 500 breeds at risk together with appropriate preservation measures.

79. By 2000, establish development programmes for up to 100 indigenous breeds in order to guarantee their survival, avoiding the risk of their being replaced by breed substitution or cross-breeding programmes.

Activities

Management:

80. National governments should:

a. Draw up breed preservation plans, for endangered populations, including semen/embryo collection and storage, or in situ preservation.

b. Plan and initiate breed development strategies.

c. Select indigenous populations on the basis of regional importance and genetic uniqueness, for a (first-phase) seven-year programme followed by selection of an additional cohort of indigenous breeds for development.

Data and Information:

81. National governments should:

a. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para 65)< Prepare and complete national inventories of available animal genetic resources. Cryogenic storage could be given priority over characterization and evaluation. Training of nationals in conservation and assessment techniques would be given special attention.>**

b. Prepare and publish a global inventory of animal genetic resources, describing each breed, its effective population size and a limited set of key production parameters.

c. Prepare and publish a World Watch list on farm animal species at risk to enable national governments to take action to preserve endangered breeds and to seek technical assistance, where necessary.

International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination:

82. The appropriate United Nations and regional agencies should:

a. Promote the establishment of regional gene banks the extent that they are justified and based on principles of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries.

b. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para 67)< Process, store and analyses animal genetic data at the global level including: production of a World Watch List and Early Warning of Endangered Breeds; global assessment of scientific and intergovernmental guidance of the Programme and review of regional and national activities; development of methodologies, norms and standards (including international agreements), monitoring of their implementation and related technical and financial assistance.>**

c. Undertake research in gene technology/genome mapping to demonstrate that many breeds share a common DNA heritage that may enable geneticists to sharpen the scientific rigour of choosing which breeds should be preserved.

Means of Implementation

Financing and Cost Evaluation:

83. The total financing required to implement this programme area is about US$ 200 million per year, including international concessional financing of about US$ 100 million. This includes about US$ 10 million for strengthening international institutions and the remaining US$ 80 million divided between development and global environmental issues.

Scientific and Technological Means:

84. National governments should:

a. Use computer-based databanks and questionnaires to prepare a Global Inventory/World Watch list.

b. Using cryogenic storage of germplasm, preserve breeds at serious risk and other material from which genes can be reconstructed.

Human Resources Development:

85. National governments in cooperation with the appropriate international and national research centers should:

a. Sponsor training courses for nationals to obtain the necessary expertise for data collection and handling and for the sampling of genetic material.

b. Enable scientists and managers to establish an information base for indigenous livestock breeds, promote programmes to develop and conserve essential livestock genetic material.

Capacity-building:

86. National governments should:

a. Establish in-country facilities for artificial insemination centres and in situ breeding farms.

b. Promote in-country programmes and related physical infrastructure for animal livestock conservation and breed development as well as for strengthening national capacities to take preventive action when breeds are endangered.

I. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Basis for Action

87. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para 68)< World food demand projections indicate an increase of 50% by the year 2,000; which will more than double again by 2050. Conservative estimates put pre- and post harvest losses caused by pests between 25 and 50%. Pests affecting animal health also cause heavy losses and in many areas prevent livestock development. Chemical control of agricultural pests has dominated the scene but its overuse has adverse effects on the farm budgets, human health and the environment as well as international trade. New pest problems continue to develop. Integrated pest management which combines biological control, host plant resistance, and appropriate farming practices and minimizes the use of pesticides is the best option for the future, as it guarantees yields, reduces costs, is environmentally friendly and contributes to the sustainability of agriculture. Integrated pest management should go hand in hand with appropriate pesticide management to allow for pesticide regulation and control including trade and for the safe handling and disposal of pesticides particularly those that are toxic and persistent.>**

Objectives

88. By 2000, implement plant protection and animal health services including mechanisms to control the distribution and use of pesticides; and implement the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use Pesticides.

89. Implement programmes to put integrated pest management practices within the reach of the farmers through farmer networks, extension services and research institutions.

90. Establish, operational and interactive networks among farmers, researchers and extension services to promote and develop integrated pest management, within five years.

Activities

Management:

91. National governments should:

a. Review and reform national policies and the mechanisms that would encourage the safe use of pesticides, for example, pesticide pricing, pest control brigades, price-structure of inputs and outputs and integrated pest management policies and action plans.

b. Develop and adopt efficient management systems to control and monitor the incidence of pests and disease in agriculture and the distribution and use of pesticides at country level.

Data and Information:

92. National governments should:

a. Consolidate and harmonize existing information and programmes on pesticides uses which have been banned or severely restricted in different countries.

b. Consolidate, document and disseminate information on biological control agents as well as traditional knowledge and skills on alternative non-chemical ways of controlling pests.

c. Undertake national surveys to establish baseline information on the use of pesticides in each country and the side-effects on human health and environment.

International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination:

93. Appropriate United Nations agencies and regional organizations should:

a. Establish a global system for monitoring the quantity and quality of pesticides used every year and their impact on human health and the environment.

b. Strengthen regional interdisciplinary projects and establish IPM networks to demonstrate the social, economic and environmental benefits of integrated pest management for food and cash crops in agriculture.

Means of Implementation

Financing and Cost Evaluation:

94. The total financing required to implement this programme area is about US$ 1,900 million per year, including international concessional financing of about US$ 285 million. This includes US$ 275 million for accelerated development, US$ 7 million for global environmental issues and US$ 3 million for strengthening the capacity of international institutions.

Scientific and Technological Means:

95. National governments in cooperation with the appropriate United Nations agencies and international and regional research centres should launch on-farm research in the development of non-chemical alternative pest management technologies.

Human Resources Development:

96. National governments in cooperation with the appropriate United Nations agencies and international and regional research centres should:

a. Prepare and conduct training programmes on approaches and techniques for integrated pest management and control of pesticide use, including policy makers, researchers, NGOs and farmers.

b. Train extension agents, and involve farmers and women's groups, in crop health and alternative non-chemical ways of controlling pests in agriculture.

Capacity-building:

97. National governments should: strengthen national public administrations and regulatory bodies in the control of pesticides and the transfer of technology for integrated pest management.

J. SUSTAINABLE PLANT NUTRITION TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

Basis for Action

98. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para 71)< Plant nutrient depletion is a serious problem resulting in loss of soil fertility, particularly in developing countries. To maintain soil productivity, FAO's sustainable plant nutrition programmes could be helpful. In sub-Saharan Africa, nutrient output from all sources currently exceeds inputs by a factor of 3 or 4, the net loss being estimated at some 10 million tonnes per year. As a result, more marginal lands and fragile natural ecosystems are put under agricultural use, thus creating further land degradation and other environmental problems.>** **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para 72)< "The Integrated Plant Nutrition approach aims at ensuring a sustainable supply of plant nutrients to increase future yields without harming the environment and soil productivity.>**

99. In many developing countries, population growth rates exceed 3 per cent a year, and national agricultural production has fallen behind food demand. In these countries the goal should be to increase agricultural production by at least 4 per cent a year, without destroying the soil fertility. This will require increasing agricultural production in high potential areas through efficiency in the use of inputs. Trained labour, energy supply, adapted tools and technologies, plant nutrients and soil enrichment will all be essential.

Objectives

100. By 2000, develop in all countries the integrated plant nutrition approach, to optimize plant nutrient sources.

101. By 2000, establish institutional and human infrastructure to enhance effective decision-making on soil productivity.

102. Develop national and international know-how to inform farmers, extensionists and policy makers on new technologies and soil fertility management strategies.

Activities

Management:

103. National governments should:

a. Formulate alternative soil fertility strategies to meet future requirements for development and maintenance, policy options in regard to prices, incentives, subsidies and taxes.

b. Integrate organic and inorganic sources of plant nutrients in a system to sustain soil fertility, and determine mineral fertilizer needs.

c. Determine plant nutrients strategies and optimize the use of both organic and inorganic sources, as appropriate, to increase farming efficiency and production.

Data and Information:

104. National governments should:

a. Assess "national accounts" for plant nutrients, including supplies (inputs) and losses (outputs), prepare balance sheets and projections by cropping systems.

b. Review technical and economic potentials of plant nutrient sources, including national deposits, improved organic supplies, recycling, wastes and biological nitrogen fixation.

International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination:

105. The appropriate United Nations agencies such as FAO, the international agricultural research institutes, and NGO's should carry out information and publicity campaigns about the integrated plant nutrients approach, efficiency on soil and labour productivity and their relationship to the environment.

Means of Implementation

Financing and Cost Evaluation:

106. The total financing required to implement this programme area is about US$ 3,200 million per year, including international concessional financing of about US$ 475 million. This includes US$ 460 million for

accelerated development, US$ 10 million for global environmental issues and US$ 5 million for strengthening the capacity of international institutions.

Scientific and Technological Means:

107. National governments in cooperation with the appropriate United Nations agencies and international and regional research centres should:

a. Develop site-specific technologies at bench mark sites and farmers fields that fit prevailing socio-economic and ecological conditions through research that involves the full collaboration of local populations.

b. Reinforce interdisciplinary international research and transfer of technology in cropping and farming systems research, improved in situ biomass production techniques, organic residue management and agroforestry technologies.

Human Resources Development:

108. National governments in cooperation with the appropriate United Nations agencies and international and regional research centres should:

a. Train extension officers and researchers in plant nutrient management, cropping systems and farming systems, and in economic evaluation of plant nutrient impact.

b. Train farmers and women's groups in plant nutrition management with special emphasis on top soil conservation and production.

Capacity-building:

109. National governments should:

a. Develop suitable institutional mechanisms for policy formulation to monitor and guide the implementation of integrated plant nutrition programmes through an interactive process involving farmers, research, extension services and other sectors of society.

b. Strengthen advisory services and train staff, develop and test new technologies, provide incentives to farmers, and finance the costs of upgrading and maintaining the full productivity of soils in high potential areas.

K. RURAL ENERGY TRANSITION TO ENHANCE PRODUCTIVITY

Basis for Action

110. **(PC/WG.I/CRP.12/Rev.1, para 75)< Energy supplies in many countries are not commensurate with their development needs, are highly priced and unstable. In rural areas of the developing countries, the chief sources of energy are fuelwood, crop residues and manure, together with animal and human energy. More intensive energy inputs are required for increased productivity of human labour and for income-generation. To this end, rural energy policies and technologies should promote a mix of cost-effective fossil and renewable energy sources that is itself sustainable and ensures sustainable agricultural development. Rural areas provide energy supplies in the form of wood. The full potential of agriculture and agroforestry, as well as common property resources, as sources of renewable energy is far from being realized. The attainment of sustainable rural development is intimately linked with energy demand and supply patterns.>**[7]

Objectives

111. By 2000, initiate a process of energy transition in rural communities, from informal energy sources such fuelwood to structured and diversified energy sources.

112. Increase the energy inputs available for rural household and agro-industrial needs through planning and appropriate technology transfer and development.

Activities

Management:

113. National governments should:

a. Promote pilot plans and projects consisting of electrical, mechanical and thermal power (gasifiers, biomass, solardriers, wind-pumps and combustion systems) for domestic and other rural uses.

b. Initiate national rural energy programmes supported by technical training, banking and related infrastructure.

Data and Information:

114. National governments should:

a. Collect data on rural energy supply and demand patterns related to energy needs for households, agriculture and agro-industry.

b. Analyse sectoral energy and production data in order to identify rural energy requirements.

International and Regional Cooperation and Coordination:

115. The appropriate United Nations agencies and regional organizations should exchange country and regional experience on rural energy planning methodologies in order to promote efficient planning and select cost-effective technologies.

Means of Implementation

Financing and Cost Evaluation:

116. The total financing required to implement this programme area is about US$ 1,800 million per year, including international concessional financing of about US$ 265 million. This includes US$ 230 million for accelerated development, US$ 30 million for global environmental issues and US$ 5 million for strengthening the capacity of international institutions.

Scientific and Technological Means:

117. National governments as well as the private sector should:

a. Intensify public and private sector research in developing and industrialized countries on renewable sources of energy for agriculture.

b. Undertake research and transfer of energy technologies in biomass and solar for to agricultural production and post-harvest activities.

Human Resources Development:

118. National governments and rural organizations should enhance public awareness of rural energy problems stressing the economic and environmental advantages of renewable energy sources.

Capacity-building:

119. National governments should:

a. Establish national institutional mechanisms for rural energy planning and management that would improve efficiency in agricultural productivity and reaching village and household level.

b. Strengthen extension services and local organizations to implement plans and programmes for new and renewable sources of energy at village level.

Explanatory Note:

1. Some of issues in these programme areas are presented in Agenda 21, Section I, Chapter 1 on Combating Poverty and Meeting Basic Needs.

2. Some of the issues in these programme areas are presented in Agenda 21, Section IV, Chapter on Capacity Building in Developing Countries.

3. Discussed in Agenda 21, Section I, Chapter 8 on Integration of Environment and Development in Decision Making, Programme area A.

4. Presented in Agenda 21, Section I, Chapter 2 on Planning and Management of Land Resources.

5. Presented in Agenda 21, Section II, Chapter 10, Programme Area F, "Water for Sustainable Food Production and Rural Development".

6. The activities of this programme are related to some of the activities of the Agenda 21 Chapter 7, Section II on Biological Diversity.

7. This programme area is related to some of the activities of the Agenda 21 Chapter on Protecting the Atmosphere, Section II, Chapter 1, Programme Area A, "Promoting Sustainable Energy Development".